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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

[The following dissertation from the pen of that eminently intelligent and skillful practical farmer, and our esteemed friend and correspondent, Levi Bartlett, Esq., is full of interest and instruction. We copy from the Farmers' Monthly Visitor:]

DISSERTATION UPON MANURES:

Read before the Merrimack Agricultural Society, October 8, 1845. By LEVI BARTLETT, of Warner.

Mr President:—I feel that I am wholly indebted to you for the honor of this my first appearance before an audience as a speaker; for it was at your suggestion that I was appointed to read a dissertation before this meeting upon the subject of "Manures." Perhaps had the selection been left to myself, I should have chosen some other theme,—perhaps, have given a lecture upon the cultivation of flowers, as that would have been a subject to have interested the ladies, rather than the dry and rusty subject of manures, which upon the first thought, appears to be rather a *stale* matter. But when we come to apply "the sober second thought," we at once recognize its importance, for upon the right management and application of manures, "hang all the law and the *profits* of agriculture"; for we are all well aware of the fact, that to attempt to cultivate most of the soils in this section of the country, without applying to it, in sufficient quantities, the appropriate food of the plants we wish to cultivate, we receive but poor wages for our labor, and gradually impoverish our lands—a practice that has already been carried to such an extent, that many which were once good and productive farms, have become so impoverished they do not produce one-half, and in some instances not one-third the former produce, nor keep half the amount of neat stock they did some forty or fifty years ago. This state of things has been brought about, partly by circumstances beyond our control, but more frequently from a bad system of cultivation, and severe cropping, without making adequate returns to the soil, for the heavy drafts annually made upon it.

"Plants need food, as well as animals; and without it neither can grow, but must perish. But how does manure act in the soil? how does it feed plants? It acts precisely as food to man and animals?" "Plants and animals are both enabled to grow upon what they eat, and although their mode of eating is different, they both grow upon what they feed on, and in no other way." This being the fact, then it becomes farmers to provide food for their growing crops, and to take every possible means to increase their manure heaps, both in quantity and quality.

But too many of us are sadly in fault in this respect. When a farmer suffers the rains and melting snows to wash out of his manure the soluble and most valuable parts of it, he acts upon about as economical a plan as he would to carry his corn to mill and get it ground and bolted, and then throw away the flour and eat the bran. When he suffers his manure heap to heat excessively, and it becomes mouldy and dry, or *fire-fanged*, as it is termed, he acts upon the same principle he would if he were to fill a kettle with first proof spirit, and put it over a fire and attempt to boil it down to fourth proof. In both cases, the volatile part, (the spirit,) takes to itself wings and flies away, and is lost in the air.

In this section of the country, the farmer must depend principally for his manure to feed his crops, upon his stock of cattle, his piggery, and the waste matters about his dwelling-house; and it will be my object at this time, to suggest a few hints as to the management of these matters.

Few farmers in this county have manure cellars under their barns; but to such as have, I will offer a few hints, even at the risk of not advancing a single new iden. To prevent loss by washing away, the bottom of the cellar, if of a loose or gravelly nature, should have a coating of clay mortar spread over it, and then a plank floor. It would, if kept moist, probably last one hundred years—though I have not tried it so long;—but at any rate, it would prevent the drainage from soaking into the ground, and very much facilitate the removal of the manure by the shovel and fork. There should be a good quantity of dried swamp muck, peat, leaves, and soil from the woods, saw-dust, or even spent bark from the tan-yard, if nothing better can be obtained, spread over the floor, in the first place; the manure from the hovels, both solid and liquid, should be daily dropped into the cellar; and during the summer, the cows should be tied up at night and littered: the hovel should be well ventilated, by having the windows or doors open. Every few days, additional quantities of muck, &c. should be thrown in to the cellar, and the swine should be kept there to root over and mix up the whole mass. I believe the quantity and quality of the manure, from a given number of cattle, managed in this way, would be quadrupled, when compared with the careless and slovenly course pursued by many farmers in this matter.

But, as before observed, there are few farmers that have cellars under their barns, and *we*, who have not, ought to manage the best way we can. Then, in the first place, the hovel floors should be *water*-tight, and one of the floor plank in the rear of the cattle, sunk two inches, to form a kind of gutter or trough, into which the manure may drop. Some absorbent should be provided to take up the liquid part of it, such as swamp muck, saw-dust, chopped rye-straw, and the litter used for bedding the cattle; for, it has been clearly demonstrated by exact and accurate experiments, that the liquid part of the manure of a stock of cattle, when rightly managed, is more valuable than the solid part of it. The hovels should be daily cleared out, and it would be well to sprinkle a small quantity of ground plaster upon the hovel floor each day. The contents of the hovel should be put under cover, so as to exclude them from the sun, wind, rain and snow.

If the farmer has no shelter for his manure, one can easily be made by putting up boards or slabs, standing one end upon the ground and the other resting against the barn, so as to form a kind of roof over his manure heap. This plan, though rather primitive, will well repay the expense and trouble, in the increased value of the manure: at any rate, this is better than to *salt* it down, as many do, with a layer of snow and a layer of manure—first one, and then the other—all the while from Thanksgiving in November, till Fast day in April, about which time it commences thawing. The melting snow washes out a large part of the soluble matter of the heap, and frequently this rich material is allowed to course its way down the gutter, by the road-side to the brook, and is lost to the farmer. We have a great many farmers who manage in this way. Now, gentlemen, did you ever hear a farmer who manages thus, complain of short crops and hard times? Well, if you have not, I have.

What litter and manure accumulates in the barn-yard during the winter, must of course "abide the peltings of the pitiless storms." We should guard against loss by drainage as much as possible, by carting into the yard in autumn, materials to absorb the liquid, and if nothing better is at hand, turf and loam from the roadside answers a good purpose, or in other words, is better than nothing. The yard should be formed like a basin, "right side up," so as to hold all that may accumulate, even in times of heavy rains. The liquid matter had better dry away in the yard than to run off in a black brook. This is contrary to the practice of some farmers, who have such a horror for wet yards, that theirs are found sloping, like the roof of a building, or rounded up like an inverted basin.

The coarse litter and manure in the barn-yard, if not carted out in the spring, should be protected through the summer by having a coat of muck or loam spread over it. To manage what is made in the yard by the cows through the summer, there are several ways. I will point out three of them, and as I shall tax you nothing for the recipe, you are at liberty to follow either prescription. First, you can clean up the droppings of the cows every day or two, and pile them up in a heap, mixed with two or three times the amount of muck, or leaves. Or secondly, you can have provided for the purpose a few loads of muck or loam in your yard, and throw a shovel-full over each heap of green manure every morning. Or, thirdly, you can let it remain scattered about the yard to dry up and waste. Pursue this last course, and you will save a great amount of time and labor in carting out your manure in the fall; as there will be much less in quantity, and it will also be much poorer in quality.

In the management of the hog-yard and back-house, &c., I will simply relate the course I pursue, premising, however, that I do not by any means say that it is the *best* plan that can be adopted; but it was a plan that suggested itself to my mind in the hurry and bustle of re-building a house, after being burned out some thirty months ago. Adjoining my hog-house, I have a yard 18 feet by 14—I excavated the soil about 15 inches deep, and made the bottom level, then laid a good plank floor over it—the plank immediately upon the ground, and a close fence around the yard. The bottom tier of the fence is plank, as high as the soil upon the out-side of the yard. Near this is the back-

house: the sills are two feet from the ground; instead of a vault, I have a large tight box under it. Near by, in an outer room, I have one of my sinks —used mostly for emptying soap-suds into—from the sink is a spout, that conveys the suds into the box; from the box is another spout, with a gate or hatchway to it, which, by hoisting, lets off the contents of the box beneath the privy into the hog-yard. This is done every washing day, and the liquid sprays over the yard, which is supplied with a few loads of muck or loam. I generally make a practice of clearing out the yard once in three weeks, during the summer season, and furnishing it with a new supply. Thus I obtain one load a week, or from the hogs, the vault, and the soap-suds of three weeks' wash, I get three loads of the best manure I use upon my farm. I throw into the box every few days a quart or two of plaster of Paris, which in a great measure removes any offensive smell by its converting the carbonate of ammonia into a sulphate. Soap-suds, everybody knows, is a capital manure—how much, then, is a barrel of soap worth for manure? it is worth none the less for manure, after having been used to wash dirty clothes, if it is only saved. "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," is a command as obligatory upon us, as it was upon the men who lived eighteen centuries ago.

But to digress a little from this. We hear in these times, much said about swamp muck, compost manures—railroads and Texas. I shall not say a single word upon the two last named subjects, but shall endeavor to explain some of the principles and objects of composting manures. "The researches of modern chemistry have brought to light some fiftyfive distinct forms or modifications of matter, each of which, in relation to the present state of our knowledge, must be considered a simple or elementary body." And only some fourteen or fifteen of these elementary substances are required for the production, or enter into the composition of the endless variety of plants that grow upon this globe. But few as they are, they are susceptible of an infinity of chemical combinations, and of yielding an endless variety of products. The names of these substances are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. These are termed the organic matters of plants. Potash, soda, lime, alumina, iron, magnesia, manganese, silex, sulphur and phosphorus, are the mineral or inorganic parts. "Out of these is made every plant. Every part of every plant, from the hyssop on the wall to the mountain cedar, contains some or all of these." During the *growth* of plants, these several constituents of plants are drawn from the air, water and the soil, and by various chemical changes and combinations, by decomposition and recomposition, these elementary substances are, by the unerring laws of nature, so arranged as to form that countless variety of plants and flowers, fruits and seeds that beautify and adorn this earth. "Reproduction and decay follow each other's footsteps throughout the whole system of nature, and the conditions of life and death are mutually involved and dependent upon each other." "The rotting of vegetable and animal matters in manures, is just the reverse of what takes place when plants grow, or they are gradually separated again into those very elements from which the plants were originally formed." Now we all know if a quantity of stable manure is thrown into a heap, fermentation soon takes place—heat is generated—the rotting process goes on—various gases, the organic constituents of the mass, are set free, and rise into the air—among these is nitrogen, one of the most important elements of fertility in the manure, which, with hydrogen, forms ammonia. There is also carbonic acid produced, which readily combines with the ammonia and forms carbonate of ammonia—a substance that gives so much value to guano as a manure. But the heat in the fermenting heap rarifies the gases, and thus being specifically lighter than the surrounding air, they rise into it, and are lost. Now to save these important gases, we resort to composting our manures with swamp muck—that is, half-rotted vegetable matters. They are capable of absorbing these gases of the manure—moderating the heat, while at the same time the ammonia, which, like soda or potash, is of an alkaline nature, neutralizes the acid qualities of the muck, and render it suitable food for our crops. By this process, it is the opinion of many good farmers who have practiced it, that the mixing of one load of green manure with two of swamp muck, and letting it remain a few months, renders the whole equal to the same bulk of clear manure. Here is one fact that you should all remember, and that is, that the fermenting, rotting or decomposition of all vegetable matters, produces an acid. This all our women know; for if they let their dough rise, or ferment too long, it becomes sour. The prudent housewife does not, however, throw it out of the window, or give it to the pigs because it is sour; no—she simply works in a little saleratus, and all comes right and sweet.

What gave to these hills and valleys, these plains and alluvions upon the banks of these two rivers, their original fertility, that enabled them to produce such luxuriant crops of corn and grain and hay? It was the decomposing and decomposed vegetable matter that had been accumulating for ages. But, says one, I thought you just told us that rotting vegetable matters were always acid. So I did. But our fathers felled and burned the heavy forest growth to ashes—this neutralizes the acid, and heavy crops succeeded. The organic matter in the soil is used up by a long course of cropping. Now we want some of this matter again upon our fields. We can find it in our swamps: 't is sour though. Well, potash, lime, soda or manure, will sweeten it.

Now here is one other thing I wish you to remember, and that is, that all decomposing animal matter produces an alkali—that is, ammonia. Then the farmer should be careful to cover up every accidentally defunct animal upon his farm, with five or six times its bulk of swamp muck or loam: in a few months, the whole mass becomes food for his plants, and is easily transformed into golden corn or grain—the luscious peach and grape, or the fragrant rose or pink.

Some may say there is about this muck business something a little too much like work. Well, 't is so fixed, that most of us have to work; and we shall give the best exhibition of our wisdom by taking it coolly, and in making the most of it. And I believe a farmer will do better, and make more money in the long run, by devoting a few days each year in collecting materials for, and making compost heaps of manure to feed his crops, than he will to work out the same number of days at fifty cents per day.

Now, gentlemen, I will relate to you a little of my experience in this matter. In the fall of 1841, I had two neighbors: one of them kept a pig and a cow—the other kept a cow and a jackass—and not having any land to use the manure upon, I bought it of them at four shillings per cartload; and by scraping pretty close, I got three loads from each yard. This was carted on to my farm and tilted out of the cart in a long pile. I then got 8 or 9 more loads of swamp muck—first rate, and full of vegetable matter. I placed part of the muck upon each side of the manure, and then commenced upon one end, and threw it all up into a heap like the roof of a house; then covered it over with potato-tops. It kept up a moderate heat through most of the winter, and did not freeze.

About the same time, I purchased at the stable seventeen cartloads of manure, at one dollar per load, a part of which was mixed with an equal quantity of muck and removed through the winter. The other part was piled up by itself. During the winter I sledded from my barn ten loads of manure, made from my horse, oxen and cows: it was kept under cover till hauled out, and then piled up five loads in a heap. I had a piece of land about thirtysix rods in length and six rods in width, plowed in October; the land was poor and worn out. In April, 1842, I slacked a cask of L'Etang, or St. George's lime, (the cask perhaps a quarter larger than the Eastern lime casks,) by the side of the first named heap, and while the new slacked lime was warm, I shovelled over the heap and mixed in the lime, amounting, perhaps, to a little over a bushel of lime to the cartload of compost. Some four or five weeks after this, I carted ten loads upon the piece of plowed land, and manured two rods in width and thirtysix rods in length. On the two rods in the middle of the piece, I put ten loads of barn manure, before referred to. On the west side of the piece eighteen rods in length, I put five loads of clear manure from the stage tavern. On the other eighteen rods I put five loads, one-half stable manure, and half muck:—planted with corn.

The result was, that the corn was best on the east side where it had the stable manure; but there was no material difference between the clear stable manure and that which was half muck. The east side that had the donkey manure, muck and lime, was nearly as good. The strip through the middle with the ten loads of clear barn manure, was very inferior to the other two strips. A rise of land at the south end, enabled a person to overlook the whole piece; and many persons viewed it; among others, Dr. Jackson. He was so much interested in the experiment, that he took a plan of it, and has given a diagram or map of it in his valuable Report of the Geological Survey of New Hampshire.

I cannot say what would have been the result if I had sowed grain or grass seed the next year, as I again manured the whole and planted with corn. But adjoining this, I have about three-fourths of an acre, manured with stable manure, except a strip on one side, about eighteen rods in length and one rod wide: upon this strip I put a load of the lime compost and planted it with squash seed. The rest of the piece was planted with potatoes. The next year it was sowed with oats. I do not now recollect as there was any difference in the oats; but last year the grass was decidedly better where the compost was put; and this season, where the stable manure was put, the clover and herdsgrass had mostly disappeared, and on the strip that had the compost, there was a heavy growth of grass, and a part of it lodged. The strip is now green with clover, herdsgrass and red-top; while the other is brown, with no second crop. Whether this difference is the result of the lime, or the muck, or both, your deponent sayeth not, but simply gives you the facts as they are; and they prove that a load of this compost was worth more than a load

of stable manure, in this experiment. But when I made a similar experiment on very heavy and moist soil, the stable manure was rather the best.

From what I have said in respect to the gaseous or organic substances in manures, some may infer that I attribute the whole value of manures to *them*. If so, they draw a wrong inference. The salts, potash, soda, lime and phosphates, &c.—the inorganic matters—are just as necessary and valuable. They are soluble in water, and can be leached out of manure, the same as the potash from ashes; and the farmer who uses leached manures for his crops, will have about the same kind of success his wife would have, if she attempted to make soap from ashes that had previously been leached.

[Concluded in our next.]

Enormous Increase of Business.—We perceive by an official statement in the Albany Atlas, that the tolls on the New York canals for the month of October last past, exceed by nearly one quarter, those of the corresponding month in any year since the Canals were finished. The following are the sum totals of tolls for the month of October, for seven years past:

1839,	$283,678
1840,	345,246
1841,	359,992
1842,	354,977
1843,	381,838
1844,	384,542
1845,	493,178

Excess of tolls in October, 1845, over the corresponding month in 1844, $108,636; and $209,500 more than in October, 1839.

The flour and wheat brought to tide water through the Great Canal in October, 1845, was as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.
1845,	445,191 bbls.	482,273 bush.
1844,	366,809 "	307,944 "
Increase,	78,382	174,329

This shows not merely a great increase of business on the Canal, but an equally great increase of the productive industry of the country. Indeed, we are told that, should the Great Canal remain open till the middle of December, they will not be able to float through it one-half of the surplus product of the Great West, though the boats should form, as they now do, almost one continuous line from Buffalo to Albany. The exports of the United States ought to exceed the imports by at least twenty millions.—*Bost. Mail.*

An Essay on Guano, by J. E. Teschemacher. The author of this pamphlet is favorably known to our farmers and horticulturists, by his essays on various subjects connected with horticulture and husbandry, which have, from time to time, appeared in the newspapers. The essay now before us is a valuable present to the same classes. It contains the results of several analyses of guano, and of a great number of experiments made to test its agricultural value. The following is the result of its application to Sweet Corn.—*Bost. Cour.*

"Several hills were planted on a poor, sandy, sterile, soil. First application, one teaspoonful South-American guano, well mixed with the soil when sown. Second, when twelve to fifteen inches high, the earth was drawn away from around the hill, about three teaspoonfuls strewed in the circle, which was immediately covered up again. This application was made at least five to six inches from the base of the stem, and the trench, by the hoe, from three to four inches in breadth, and one and a half to two inches deep. After this application, water was profusely given, as the weather was dry.

The corn from this experiment was exhibited in the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The produce of one seed was three chief stems, bearing eight perfect heads, and five suckers, each showing the silk, (the mass of pistils of the fertile heads,) and weighed, the roots being cut off, eight and a quarter pounds. The best plant from several adjacent hills without guano had only one head, and weighed, under the same circumstances, one pound and a quarter. I have since tried several applications with this plant, and find the best method as follows:

Hollow out the hill, put in one teaspoonful and a half of guano, and mix it well with the soil. Spread even, and then put on this about one or one and a half inch depth of light soil, on which sow the seed, and cover up. When the corn is about twelve inches high, or the time of first hoeing, begin with the hoe about four inches from the stems, and make a trench the width of the hoe, about two or three inches deep. Spread in this trench about three or four teaspoonfuls of guano, stir it in, and cover the trench as quickly as possible. If this last operation can be performed just before or during rain, the action will be quicker and more effectual. I have here named the quantity of guano. It is evident, however, that this must depend on quality, as previously stated. My experiments this year were made with best African guano, containing about twentysix per cent. of ammonia; that which contains less of this substance should be used in greater quantity. The growth of corn under this treatment is so luxuriant, that, unless a much greater space than usual is allowed between the plants, to admit freely the action of the sun and air, fully to ripen the juices, the plant will be very subject to the smut. This is so certain a result, that I recommend the hills to be placed at nearly double the usual distance, and the seed thus sown also. This plant requiring considerable phosphate of lime for the perfection of the seed, it seems scarcely to admit of doubt that phosphate of lime, in a very fine and divided state, in the guano, being presented to the roots at the same time with the manure which promotes their growth, is easily absorbed by them, and must, therefore be of great advantage, even in soils which already contain this substance. The same may be said of the magnesia, of which a reference to the preceding analyses will show that corn contains about seventeen per cent."

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Essay on Guano. The Best Methods of its Application in Agriculture and Horticulture. By J. E. Teschemacher. Boston: A. D. Phelps.

Mr T. exhibits what is not very common—union of good sense, science and practice. He looks upon analyses as approximations to the truth, and goes to the field for farther illustration. He says:

"I have now experimented with this article for three years, and the number of my experiments has been nearly two hundred. With the exception of those on a few exotic plants, of peculiar constitution, and of those where I have purposely pushed the application to excess, in order to test its power, few of these experiments have failed. During many months employed in chemical research on this subject, I have analyzed thirty or forty specimens from various localities. I am not at all surprised, therefore, at the very erroneous views taken of this manure by many professed chemists; so complex and varied is its constitution and the form of its ingredients, and so numerous are the transformations they undergo."

He approves of using the guano by itself rather than in compost—but well mixed with the soil. The phosphates in this manure are favorable to the production of seeds. Mr T. and others consider guano to improve the quality of grain and vegetables.—*N. Y. Far. and Mech.*

Alpacca Sheep.—We see it stated in some of the newspapers that ex-Governor Paine, of Vermont, has sent orders to South America for a number of Alpaccas, with the view of naturalizing them in that State. We hope the Governor will succeed in the enterprize, but we should think, at first look, that an animal peculiar to the climate of South America, in the latitudes where we believe the Alpaccas flourish, would hardly find the Green Mountains of Vermont very congenial to their nature. At all events the project of domesticating the South American beast in that cold quarter, is a rather more reasonable one than was proposed by an old lady in Connecticut, about the time that "cotton wool" (as it was once called) began to be cultivated in South Carolina. Her son being about to sail for Charleston, upon some speculation, she begged him not to forget to buy her a *cotton sheep*, to run with the flock on the farm. She was confident that a cross of that fine animal with those of domestic growth, would vastly improve the breed. However, we wish Gov. Paine better success with his Alpacca project.—*Bost. Mail.*

Compassion.—Compassion is an emotion of which we ought never to be ashamed. Graceful, particularly in the young, is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe. We should accustom ourselves to think of the distresses of human life—of the cheerless cottage, where want continually reigns—of the sick mother, expiring on a pallet of straw, and the weeping orphans around her. Nor ought we ever to sport with pain and distress, or treat even the meanest insect with wan ton cruelty.

Monopoly of Land.—The author of a pamphlet recently published in England, states that the soil of that country which in the year 1775 belonged to about 240,000 proprietors, in 1815, was owned by about 30,000—and that there is every reason to believe that this process of accumulation in the hands of a few, has been going on with equal rapidity from 1815 to the present time.

Snow.—The Rochester Democrat says that the snow was so deep at Cayuga Bridge, on Sunday, that the engine was unable to drag the train, and had to come on with the baggage car alone. The snow was said to be 18 inches deep, and all the trains were several hours behind.

Important.—A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser says that the peach commonly called *Melacatune*, derives its name from Molly Catoon, a colored woman, who formerly raised and sold peaches near New Haven.

PLYMOUTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Premiums for Fancy Articles at the Annual Show.

Lucretia H. Bryant,	Bridgewater,	palm leaf baskets	$1 00
Mrs S. S. Lovell,	do.	straw bonnet	2 00
Olive Dearborn,	do.	do.	1 25
Matilda Hodgdon,	do.	11 braid do.	1 50
Louisa Tow,	do.	Florence do.	75
Emeline Alden,	Middleboro',	straw do.	1 00
P. E. Leach,	Plymouth,	Ottoman covering,	1 00
Sophia L. Raymond,	Bridgewater,	do.	50
Mary B. Pratt,	do.	do.	50
Sarah H. Shaw,	do.	do.	50
Chloe Jane Winslow,	do.	do.	37
Eunice P. Cornish,	Middleboro',	do.	75
Julia Dwelley,	Pembroke,	cricket	25
Mary Dwelley,	do.	do.	25
Melinda S. Holmes,	Bridg'r,	do.	25
Bethiah A. Holmes,	do.	Ottoman	75
Sophia L. Raymond,	do.	lamp mat	25
Z. W. Harlow,	Plymouth,	do.	50
Orinda Keith,	E. Bridgewater,	do.	25
H. M. Marsh,	Hingham,	do.	50
Lusanna T. Mitchell,	E. Bridg.	do.	25
Mary B. Pratt,	Bridgewater,	do.	25
Christiana M. Bonny,	Pembk'e	do.	25
Lucy R. Stodder,	Hingham,	do.	25
Matilda S. Cushing,	do.	do.	25
Lydia L. Cushing,	do.	do.	25
Anne Caroline Hobart,	do.	do.	75
Julia H. Hooper,	Bridgew'r,	do.	50
Mary L. Harlow,	Middleboro',	do.	37
C. A. White,	Plymouth,	do.	25
Susan Willis,	Mattapoisett,	do.	37
Sophia L. Raymond,	Bridgew'r,	wro't slippers,	50
L. F. Deane,	Middleborough,	do.	50
Myra Sampson,	do.	do.	25
Mary L. Harlow,	do.	do.	50
R. P. White,	Plymouth,	do.	50
Adeline Collamore,	Pembroke,	do.	50
Maria Kimball,	Plymouth,	do.	25
Mary Bassett,	Bridgewater,	do.	50
Mary G. Lapham,	Scituate,	net cap,	50
Fanny W. Alger,	Bridgewater,	wrought collar	37
Adeline M. Jacobs,	Hanover,	do.	25
Lucy H. Alden,	Middleborough,	" mantle	75
Abigail J. Bosworth,	Plympton,	" collar	50
Lucy A. Wood,	Middleborough,	edging	50
Calista Sloan,	Bridgewater,	do.	75
Rebecca Dalic,	N. do.	do.	37
Orinda Keith,	E. do.	wro't bag	25
Catharine Clapp,	Scituate,	do.	37
H. Cushing,	Hingham,	do.	25
Lucinda W. Gross,	Scituate,	do.	25
Lusanna T. Mitchell,	E. Bridg.	do. (travelling)	75
Cornelia Keith,	Bridgewater,	do.	50
Clarissa Crossman,	Middleboro',	do.	75
Julia E. Packard,	N. Bridge'r,	do.	75
L. F. Deane,	Middleboro',	do.	50
Lucy H. Alden,	do.	do.	25
Elizabeth L. Cushing,	Hingham,	watch case	25
Sarah Delano,	Scituate,	purse	25
Lucy Delano,	do.	bag	37
Anne Caroline Hobart,	Hingham,	trav'g bag	75
Sarah B. Remicks,	N. Bridgew'r,	do.	37
Mrs Caleb S. Hunt,	Bridgewater,	purses	25
Eliza Crooker,	do.	bag	37
Charlotte Clapp,	Scituate,	do.	25
Fanny W. Alger,	Bridgewater,	pin-ball, &c.	20
Lydia D. Holmes,	do.	wro't card-box	25
Deborah L. Hale,	do.	port-folio	50
Elizabeth W. Orr,	E. Bridgw'r,	cigar case	25
M. C. Deane,	Middleboro',	herbarium	1 50
Fanny W. Alger,	Bridgew'r,	pr thread hose	50
Bridget Barker,	Pembroke,	worsted hose	75
Angeline Backus,	Middleboro',	woollen hose	50
Hannah R. Alden,	Bridgew'r,	linen hose	37
Salome Washburn,	do.	do.	50
Hannah W. Bassett,	do.	do.	50
Saba R. Keith,	do.	do.	37
Fanny Leonard,	do.	wro't chair cushion,	75
H. S. Collamore,	Kingston,	wro't collar	37
Phebe Bassett,	Bridgew'r,	bed-spread,	75
Susan T. Howard,	N. Bridgew'r,	pencil drawings	25
Baker, Lincoln & Co.,	Hingham,	fringes, tassels	2 00
Mary Ann Dunbar,	Bridgew'r,	drawings	25
H. Jacobs,	Scituate,	paintings	50
Sarah F. Dickerman,	N. Bridgew'r,	pencil drawings	25
George J. Gerrish,	Rochester,	reel and bone winders	75
Cornelia Alger,	W. Bridgew'r,	down muff	1 50
Edward Willis,	Kingston,	specimen soap	50
Abba Ann Keith,	Bridgewater,	1 tidy	37
Mary Josselyn,	Hanover,	do.	50
Mary P. Nelson,	Bridgew'r,	do.	75
Angelina Backus,	Middleboro',	satin stocks	75
Emeline M. Alden,	do.	wro't cravats	25
L. P. Alden,	do.	do.	25

J. A. HYDE, *Chm'n.*

On Silks and Cocoons.

The committee on silks and cocoons recommend that a gratuity of five dollars be paid to Mrs Adna Clapp, of S. Scituate, for a quantity of cocoons exhibited.

PHILO LEACH, *Chm'n.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

An immense interest is evidently awakened throughout the country in favor of these meetings, and it is only necessary that they be properly conducted, to ensure their great and permanent usefulness.

There are, or may be, important advantages of a social, may we not be permitted to say *political* nature, connected with these annual gatherings of those devoted to the agricultural interest. A free and familiar intercourse should be had by farmers on all topics connected with their calling. The various modes of protecting and advancing this interest—the most important of all interests, both in a national and individual sense—should be freely discussed and understood. As no other opportunity is more favorable, let the great meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, be made an annual *Agricultural Congress*, where the ways and means of advaneing the cause of agriculture and the interests therewith connected, shall be fully considered. Let this plan be adopted and continued, till an union of feeling and concert of action among this class, shall cause their influence to be felt and *answered* in our national councils;—till the farmer shall receive from our legislative bodies the respect to which his acknowledged usefulness entitles him.

From the advantage which these shows afford for the sale or exchange of animals, the purchase of implements of husbandry, and articles of every description, it is very desirable that the feature of *fairs* should as far as possible be incorporated into the general system of agricultural associations. To all classes it would be convenient, but to purchasers and breeders of stock, the opportunity of comparing the merits of different breeds, herds, and particular animals, and obtaining by purchase or exchange, such as each one needs to carry forward his improvements, would be of incalculable benefit. If, for instance, the show of the New York State Society could be permanently located at some point easily accessible, purchasers and sellers of all kinds of stock, from a large portion of the country, would resort thither in crowds.

We have been induced to make these latter remarks, from knowing that numerous sales of stock and implements took place at the late exhibition at Utica. Sheep, of both fine and long-wooled breeds, were purchased for various sections of the country, from Maine to Mississippi. Horses were purchased for different sections—the pair of matched carriage horses which took the first premium, being bought by Mr Gilmour, of Maryland. Cattle of various breeds also changed owners to a considerable extent, and at fair prices.

The *Tribune* suggests another improvement in conducting these fairs, to which we cordially respond, viz: that "there be a succession of off-hand, farmer-like addresses, by all who shall be deemed able, and shall avow themselves willing to shed light on any department of agriculture." By having suitable men engaged beforehand, to speak on various subjects—as stock of different kinds, cultivation of different crops, manures, &c., we have no doubt that a great amount of information of the most practical and valuable kind, would be elicited. We hope to see these suggestions carried out, and the usefulness of the Society perfected and extended to the utmost limit.

FINE SHEEP IN CONNECTICUT.

Speaking of the fine flocks of sheep in Connecticut, the Albany Cultivator says:

"Henry Watson, Esq., of East Windsor, has one of the best and most profitable flocks we have met with. He is a veteran in the breeding of sheep, as well as other stock. He, in connection with Mr Hurlbut, of Winchester, purchased some of the best Saxons of the first importation of Messrs. Searle, of Boston, in 1824. His present flock are of various grades of the Saxon blood then obtained, crossed with the pure Merino. His wool is fine, and he obtains the highest prices for it. At several manufacturing establishments where we happened to call, we saw or heard Mr Watson's wool given as an example to wool-growers of what was wanted in quality and condition, for *fine wool*. This year it brought 50 cents per pound, sold in his neighborhood. Last year he sold it in the dirt, obtaining a price equal to 60 cents per pound for washed wool. His fleeces average over three pounds, washed. His bucks' fleeces weigh from 5 to 6 1-2 pounds."

A Tanning Apparatus from Vermont, was exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute. The skins are placed on a large wheel, which revolves in a vat of tanning liquor, so that each skin is submerged and lifted out again twice a minute, undergoing constant friction. In this way, calf skins are completely tanned in *six*, and sole leather in *twentyone* days. Leather so made was exhibited, which it would be hard to find fault with. A small stream of water will turn the wheel; no attendance, is needed; a hide (not losing by shrinkage as in the old way,) produces more leather than by the old process.

A good layer up makes a good layer out; and a good sparer a good spender.

THE BEECH TREE.

Few of our indigenous forest trees, of the deciduous class, are more valuable either for ornament or use, than the Beech—*(Fagus sylvatica.)* In most of the New England States it flourishes vigorously in its natural condition, often constituting extensive forests, where it is easily discriminated by its "waved and rather oval leaves, and triangular fruit, consisting of three cells, enclosed by pairs in a husk which is covered with simple prickles." No American tree endures better the process of transplantation. The facility, also, with which it may be trained, so as to constitute long lines of *lofty* hedge, highly designed to afford shelter during winter from cold and sweeping winds, render it a most desirable acquisition to the husbandman in high regions, as well as to the amateur farmer, and the man of taste.

The fruit of the beech is also a consideration in its favor. This, which is called *mast*, falls usually with the second or third heavy frost, which in this climate, ordinarily occurs in the month of September. It is very palatable—even delicious; but when taken in excessive quantity, frequently produces head-ache and giddiness; though in a prepared state, dried and ground, it furnishes a wholesome and nutritious aliment, and may be transformed into excellent bread.

The inhabitants of one of the Ionian Isles—Scio, we think—are said to have been able to withstand a memorable siege, simply through the substance afforded by the "mast" of the beech—a tree indigenous to Scio, as probably to most of the Ionian group.

We have seen the fruit roasted, and prepared as coffee, and found the beverage to possess a highly delicious and grateful flavor; superior, we thought, to the best Mocha.

The nut also yields a sweet and bland oil, which may be expressed by the simplest machinery, requiring only slight pressure for its extraction. It may be used as a substitute for olive oil, butter, &c.

In some places the leaves are economized. They are gathered in autumn, before their vitality has been suspended by heavy frosts, and used as materials for beds and mattresses, being considered preferable to feathers, straw or chaff.—*Maine Cult.*

SHELTER FOR SHEEP.

Every one has, perhaps, heard of the man whose roof remained unrepaired, to the perpetual detriment of all dry articles and sound lungs within doors—because, when it rained, he *could* not repair it, and when the weather was fair, he did not *need* the repair. For a similar reason, many flocks of sheep pass year after year unprotected, because shelters are not needed in the summer, and cannot be made in the depth of winter. To induce owners of sheep to adopt an improvement, and provide, in time, suitable shelter for their flocks, we wish to state a few facts in the case.

Lewis A. Morrell, of Tompkins county, New York, before he had provided a shelter for his flock of Saxon sheep, (1200 in number,) lost from 70 to 100 during winter, and once lost 150. For the four successive years after protection, (the average number wintered being 1800,) the average yearly loss amounted to only 31, being less than 1 3-4 per ct.

J. W. Childers, of the English Agricultural Society, brought his sheep to shelter about Christmas, and found that they did not eat so much as when exposed, by the proportion of five to three. When in the field, his flock required fifty baskets full of turnips a day; but when sheltered, they needed only thirty a day. "Yet such great progress," said he, "did they make, that you thought they had been eating fifty baskets a day, when shut up, and only thirty when in the field." In another experiment, which was accompanied by accurate weighing and measuring, where turnips and oil-cake were given as food, the quantity of turnips diminished in a few weeks nearly one quarter, and the oil-cake diminished about one-third; while the increase of weight resulting from shelter was more than one-third. The editor of the English Agricultural Gazette inferred from actual experiments, performed by himself, that twice as many sheep might be kept in a fatting condition on the same quantity of food under perfect shelter, as under entire exposure. If these results were obtained in the mild climate of England, what may not be expected in our severe winters?

L. A. Morell is satisfied that at least one ton of hay to the hundred sheep is saved by protection, every winter. "Of oats, which I fed liberally before protection, the amoun saved is equivalent to 500 bushels each year, and yet my sheep have been in finer order than when they were grained; showing, notwithstanding the virtue of grain, that there is more virtue in a warm shelter." The same successful manager has also found that the aggregate increase in four clips of wool from his flock, resulting from the protection, amounted to 1250 pounds; and that the increased number of lambs exceeded one hundred a year.

In view of these facts, we wish every farmer to make a calculation of the whole amount of food thus saved every winter, the increase in the weight of his sheep, the saving of life, the increase of wool, and the increase in the number of his flock.

If it will cost one dollar per head to winter sheep by the ordinary way, then to winter 1000 would cost $1000.

One-third of this saved would be	$333
The difference in loss by wintering, according to L. A. Morrell, would be about fifty sheep, which at $2 each, would amount to	100
Putting the increased value of the sheep by increase of weight, at one-tenth the value of the flock,	200
Increase in the fleeces, say 160 lbs.	60
Increase in lambs, say 60,	50
	$743

equal to the total saving every year, by the use of suitable shelter, at a very moderate estimate, and which would abundantly pay for suitable sheds, if they required erecting every year.—*Alb. Cult.*

Clean Quarters for Animals.—It is unquestionably true that domestic animals may be well lodged, and well fed, and yet be uncomfortable. Where cleanliness is not regarded, even though there should be good sheds, stalls, and food, the condition of the animals will not be enviable. Laying in filth, on a surface necessarily rough and uneven, frozen excrement and urine, in cold weather, produces restlessness and misery, and not unfrequently, disease and death. If the floor be level, the animal will neither lie nor stand with ease. The excrement, instead of being conveyed off, as is the case where there is a slight declination towards the hinder part of the floor, will accumulate beneath the animal, and render his bed cold and wet. The manger, also, should be so constructed as to admit of his food being taken without subjecting him to any painful effort in obtaining it, or loss from trampling and fouling it with his feet.—*Maine Cult.*

The Potato Crop in Ireland.—The Liverpool Times, received by the last arrival, says: "The accounts of the potato crop in Ireland are of a nature to excite the most serious apprehensions for the ensuing winter. The alarm, we are told, is somewhat abated; "still, (says a Dublin journal,) under the most favorable circumstances, and allowing for every exaggeration, there will be a lamentable deficiency of the crop."

A correspondent in the county of Kildare, says: "There is no doubt of the failure of the crop, and there is every reason to apprehend a famine in consequence. The attention of most persons appears to be entirely directed to one point—that of ascertaining how far any portion of the crop can be saved. Suppose the untainted portion were secured from the destruction which threatens it, would the vast population of this country be secured from want approaching to famine? I think not."

The Cork Reporter, of Oct. 14th, says:

"Accounts continue to reach us of the deplorable state of the crop. The malady is increasing: the district which was free yesterday, is today visited with the pestilence. Kerry, which was hitherto safe, is beginning to complain, and our Cookhaven correspondent, who last week informed us that all was well in that district, now assures us that since he last wrote, the potato murrain has made its appearance. Things begin to wear an alarming aspect. We think it full time for the Government to act."

Look out for your Potatoes.—Yesterday we saw a heap of 70 or 80 bushels of potatoes in a field at Gen. T. Brown's, in Wheatland, which were nearly all a mass of complete rottenness. They were covered ten days since, in the usual way, about six inches deep with earth. A portion of the crop where these grew, and like them in every respect, was carried into the cellar and are now all sound. We suppose that the loss of those in the heap arose from *heat* generated by too deep covering at too early a period in the season. The covering should be light till the cold of winter demands a thicker and warmer coat. Dryness should not be disregarded.—*Genesee Far.*

Increase of Ergot.—Ergot has increased to an alarming extent in some districts of England. Dr. Latham states that he has found it upon eighteen different grasses where it did not prevail before. The effect of ergot upon the human frame is awful. We are informed by Prof. Henslow, that people have died in a parish not far distant from his rectory, in the most shocking condition, from subsisting upon ergotted-rye bread, their *extremities having gangrened and rotted off.*—*New Far. Jour.*

Importation of Indian Corn into Great Britain.—Mr Escott has given notice, in Parliament, that early next session he will move a resolution that maize or Indian corn, be admitted into that country free of duty. This measure is of momentous interest to the laboring classes. Mr Colman thinks, that should Indian corn be admitted into British ports free of duty, "the supplies of the article from the shores of the Mediterranean, would nearly preclude the competition of the United States."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1845.

THE POTATO DISEASE—SALT AS A REMEDY.

Mr Joseph Breck—I think the public must have reason to be satisfied with the indefatigable spirit you evince in collecting information on the subject of the potato rot—which is more universal in this country than most people think. I hear, every day, of instances of parcels stored in cellars, apparently sound when put in, which are now totally worthless. Depend upon it, unless, some remedy be found, it will hardly be worth while to plant potatoes another year.

In order that I may not be misunderstood, I will now succinctly state my opinions on this subject.

I think that salt, lime, and several chemical compounds, will destroy the disease. I prefer salt, because when mixed in the soil, it may get into the juices, and circulate through the whole plant. Lime, or lime-water, would do the same, to a certain extent, but it is far less soluble than salt.

The fungus I have seen, vegetates upon and thickens the sides of the cells of which the potato is composed, which cells contain the grains of starch. The starch is not injured until the sides of the cells rotted by the fungus, burst—the worms or maggots breed, and the whole finally becomes a mass of putridity, with an offensive, fungus-like smell.

I saw in your last week's paper, several cases of the disease occurring where sea-weed has been used, and also near the sea-shore. These cases would seem to militate against the idea of salt being a cure. But they are very far from convincing me, for the following reasons: The salt atmosphere near the sea, may not have contained one-tenth enough salt to destroy the rot, or the prevailing winds there may not have spread the spray in sufficient quantity. And with respect to sea-weed: in a late London journal, there are analyses of four different kinds of sea-weed, performed by burning the weed and analyzing the ashes.

			Ashes.	Salt.
Laminaria saccharina gave to	100 lbs.	ab't	10 lb.	3 lb.
Fucus vesiculosus	" 100 "	"	20½ "	6½ "
Fucus serratus	" 100 "	"	26 "	10 "
Fucus crispus, or Chondria crispa	" 100 "	"	25½ "	4¾ "

They varied also considerably in the other ingredients. Now, when this great difference exists in the quantity of salt in different sea-weeds just taken from the sea, and when it is considered that the sea-weed is often made into a compost, turned over and exposed to all kinds of weather, by which salt may be washed out, it must be obvious that no true judgment can be formed of its effects on the potato disease, unless the kind of sea-weed, and all the attendant circumstances, be taken into account. The spores of the fungus, in the cases alluded to, might have been, and most probably were, so numerous, that the salt thus adventitiously obtained, was not sufficient to destroy them.

In a paper transmitted to the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, (alluded to in a former communication,) I recommended an analysis of sound potatoes, and a parallel one of those just contaminated by the rot; and this to be done not in the usual way, by reducing to ashes, but by expressing the juices and analyzing *them*. This would show whether there was any difference in the ingredients that might be considered as offering favorable circumstances for fungus vegetation. The analysis by incineration should also be tried. For, if salt destroys the fungus, as my own eyes as well as those of others have seen, it is a fair presumption that if we can get a solution of salt into the juices of the plant, in any shape, that it will be unfavorable to the vegetation of the spores.

Until I see a number of experiments fairly tried with salt, lime, &c., and *they have failed*, I shall not be persuaded that the views I have taken of these as remedies for the potato evil, are erroneous,—and should they prove of no value, I am quite ready to give them up and *try again*.

Yours, truly,

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Boston, Nov. 15, 1845.

In our next, we shall, by request, give a translation of the opinions of M. Morren, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Liege, Brussels, whose investigations have led him to believe, with Mr Teschemacher, that fungus is the cause of the potato evil,—an opinion which is now attracting more attention from the intelligent classes in Europe, than any other yet advanced concerning the origin of the rot or murrain.—Ed.

WORK FOR THE SEASON.

This is by no means a season of leisure for the farmer who would thrive by his business. There are many things that may be done before the Ice King commences his reign, which cannot be done afterwards, and which if left *undone*, will be so much loss to the farmer. First in importance among these, perhaps, is the

Getting out Muck for Compost.—Attend to this while you may—and don't be afraid of *over-doing* the business. The time is short: then "put into" the work with all your force. If your object and desire be to double your *crops* rather than to double your *acres*, you must, to accomplish this, certainly double your *compost heaps*.

Plowing.—If any of this remains to be done, let it be done forthwith—or Jack Frost, who is not apt to consult any one's convenience but his own, may teach you that there is danger in procrastination. Run-out pastures, which have, the past season, afforded but a slim bite to your cattle, should be operated upon in *some* way, with an eye to bettering their condition If a portion can be fenced off, (and the ultimate improvement of it will pay for this,) break it up, inverting the sward, give it as liberal a dressing as you can afford in the spring, plant, and re-seed it to grass again after harvesting the crop. This is one mode of renovation. But if circumstances do not favor this procedure, then, at least, give the pasture the benefit of a top-dressing of some kind—and perhaps 3 or 4 bushels of gypsum, or 12 or 15 of crushed bones, per acre, would, for a *fall* top-dressing, be as cheap and effective as any. Perhaps composts, of which barn or hog-yard manure forms a principal ingredient, are more economically applied in the spring, as top-dressing to grass lands—for, if applied in the fall, a considerable portion of their virtue is thought to be lost to the crop, through drenching rains, and other winter influences.

"*Gather up the Fragments.*"—Look over the premises, and see if there are not vegetable substances that will serve for food for your animals, or worth gathering for your manure heap. Imitate the wisdom of Nature, and let *nothing be lost*.

See that your Animals are Comfortably Housed.—Having secured your own dwellings against the unwelcome intrusions of J. Frost and his rude brother Boreas, let it be your next care to provide for the comfort of your stock—and in this we include not the tenants of the barn alone, but those also of the piggery and the *hen*-ery. To enforce this provision for the comfort of brutes, upon the principle of *humanity*—one of the most brilliant gems in the coronet of human virtues—we will only quote a trite maxim, acknowledged by all good men, and the sentiment of which must be respected by all who retain a lingering trace of what ennobles the human character: "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." If this appeal to the heart should fail of touching that article, perhaps the following hints will touch the *pocket*—and through this medium, (often more sensitive than the heart,) the object of our benevolent suggestions may be accomplished. We quote from the Maine Cultivator:

Liebig, the distinguished German chemist, asserts, that "Our clothing is to be considered merely in the light of an equivalent for so much food." In all situations where the body is kept warm and comfortable, the demand for food will be less than where the protection is scanty, or ill adapted to subserve the purpose for which it is designed. Now this observation applies with no less force to the management of domestic animals than to the management of ourselves. A cow, forced to stand exposed to the weather in inclement seasons, to repose on the cold ground, or in a barn or hovel where the piercing night blasts have free access, necessarily requires a larger amount of food than one carefully sheltered and provided with a comfortable stall and bed. The difference in the amount of food consumed by animals treated in the different styles above mentioned, has been demonstrated, by repeated experiments, to be from 25 to 100 per cent. in favor of protection. But this is not all. Exposure torpifies and emasculates the system, paralyzes the functions of the stomach, and opens a door for the introduction of many a fearful disease. An animal habitually exposed to cold, usually falls away. If a cow, she "shrinks her milk"—if an ox, he will experience a loss of vivacity, become stupid and inert, and poorly able to meet the (too often) exorbitant drafts made upon his muscular powers under the yoke.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Nov. 15, 1845.

The President of the Society, M. P. Wilder, Esq., presented some fine specimens of Beurre d' Aremberg, Figue, Epine Dumas Pears; also, an unknown variety.

Cheever Newhall, Esq., Vice President of the Society, Beurre d' Aremberg Pears of very fine flavor. The Beurre d' Aremberg, if not *the* best of all Pears, is certainly *a number one* among the *very best*.

Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, extra large and fair specimens of Beurre Diel, Duchesse d' Angouleme, and Bleeker Meadow Pears.

By H. Lackey, jr, of Marblehead, a dozen of very fine Winter Nelis Pears.

By Lemuel P. Grosvenor, Esq., Pomfret, Conn, specimens of the following Apples, viz: Chandler, Nonsuch, Danvers Winter Sweet, Queening, Baldwin, Black Gilliflower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Pearmain, Spitzenberg, Russett, Rhode Island Greening, Company, &c. Some of the specimens were fine and of high flavor.

By Joshua Webster, Lynn, Ambrette Pears.

By R. T. Paine, Esq., a beautiful specimen of the Forelle Pear, and a specimen of Cathead Pearmain Apple.

For the Committee, S. Walker, *Chm'n.*

"*Agriculture and Mental Culture*—an Address, delivered in Ipswich, Mass., before the Essex Agricultural Society, at its 28th Annual Exhibition, Sept. 24th, 1845. By Edwin M. Stone." We are indebted to the author for a copy of his Address, from which we shall extract for future numbers.

☞The Eastport Sentinel says that there were shipped from that and the neighboring towns last season, rising 40,000 barrels of white blue-nose potatoes; and that the quantity sent to market this year, will not exceed 5,000 barrels—few farmers having more than will answer for their own consumption.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Nov. 16.

Nov. 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	10	38	47	44	N. W.
Tuesday,	11	33	50	46	N. W.
Wednesday,	12	39	42	35	N.
Thursday,	13	25	44	42	N. W.
Friday,	14	44	57	52	S.
Saturday,	15	40	42	36	N. W.
Sunday,	16	38	51	50	S. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 17, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 2400 Beef Cattle, 1150 Stores, 3300 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: Extra $4,75 a $5. First quality $4,25 a 4,50. Second quality $4,00 a $4,25. Third quality $2,75 a 3,75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess $3,25. No. 1 $2,75.

Stores—Yearlings $5 a 7; two years old $7 a 14; three years old $15 a 24.

Sheep.—Sales from $1 to $2.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 3 1-8 a 3 1-4 for Sows, and 4 1-8 a 4 1-4 for Barrows. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 00 a 2 25 per bushel. Red Top 50 to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 11c.—Southern, 9 a 10c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. There has been a good demand for Corn, and several cargoes of prime old yellow mealing have been taken at quotations.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 a 00—Southern, round yellow, 78 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 76 a 77—do. do. white 00 a 74—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 80 a 83—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 40 a 44—Northern do. 44 to 45—Beans, per bushel 1 75 a 2 00.—Shorts, per double bush. 35 a 40—Bran, 00 a 00.

FLOUR. There has been an animated demand for Flour at advancing rates, during the whole of the past week.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $0 00 a 6 75—do. wharf, $6 12 a 6 25—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low l'd new $6 12 a 6 25—Alexandria, wharf, 6 12 a 6 25—Georgetown, $0 00 a 6 25—Extra do. 6 75 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do. City, $6 75 a 7 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $6 25 a 6 37—do fancy brands, $6 62 a 6 69—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 5 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 25 a 0 00.

PROVISIONS. The market for Pork has sustained but little variation in prices, with a steady demand from the trade. Beef is a shade lower.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 50—Navy—$8 00 a 8 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 50 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $15 00 a 15 50—do Clear $14 50 a 15 00 do. Mess, $13 50 a 13 75—do Prime $10 75 a 11 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 12½ a 14—do store. uninspected, 13 a 15—do dairy, 15 cts. a 18—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8¼ a 9—do South and Western, 8 a 9—Hams, Boston, 8 a 9—Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5½ a 8—do new milk, 7½ a 0.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There is a steady demand to supply the wants of the manufacturers, without any change in prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 45 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 40—Do. 3-4 do 34 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 29 a 31—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 30 a 32—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

The Hop market is in such an unsettled state that no correct quotations can be given.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 25 a 28; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 20 to 21 per ton—Eastern Screwed $17 to 18.

EGGS, 15 to 18.

2000 SUPERB TULIP BULBS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO offer for sale the celebrated and costly bed of *TULIPS* imported for the Public Garden, and pronounced by competent judges to be the finest collection in this country. The subscribers obtained the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's premium offer for the best thirty distinct varieties which were taken from this bed. They will be sold at the very low price of $3 per dozen, which is not one half the cost of many single bulbs in the collection. There never was a better opportunity for amateurs to indulge themselves with a bed of these truly splendid flowers. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 11. Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St.

SUPERB DUTCH BULBS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a collection of very fine Dutch Bulbous Roots, the best that could be obtained in Holland including the following:

100 varieties of Double and Single Hyacinths of every shade and color, viz. Porcelain Blue, light Blue, dark Blue, black Blue; Rose, Pink, Crimson, White, White with Purple, Red, and yellow eyes; Yellow, Straw color, &c.

20 varieties of Polyanthus Narcissus.

10 do Single and double Narcissus.
20 do Martagon and other Lilies.
25 do Superfine Double Anemones.
25 do do Ranunculus.
10 do Crocus.
25 do English, Spanish and Persian Iris Snow Drops; Double and Single Jonquilles; Double and Single Crown Imperials; Double and Single Tulips; superb florists flowers; Double Early Parrot, &c. in great variety.

Also, a great variety of miscellaneous Flower Roots, too numerous to mention.

The roots are in fine order and extra large size and much superior to common Auction Bulbs.

Catalogues are ready for distribution and may be had gratis, at Breck & Co's Horticultural and Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market street, up stairs.

Nov. 4. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

KENRICK'S NURSERIES,

NONANTUM HILL, NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green House Plants, &c. &c. Descriptive Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine Trees, a great variety of all superior kinds; Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores - Tyrol or Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chestnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella Tree, Tulip Tree, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beech and Evergreen Trees, &c. Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c. Also Cactuses, Verbennas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

15,000 Peach Trees, of the most superior and productive kinds, for orchards for supply of our markets.

1,500 Vines raised in pots from single eyes, of the Black Hamburg and other superior Grapes, including several new kinds, from the London Horticultural Society, recorded last spring.

Written orders addressed by mail to the sbbscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Orders left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Lowell, or Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, shall receive the same prompt attention.

All orders left with the several authorized agents in Boston, should be directed particularly to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 28.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of *FRUIT TREES*, ornamental Plants and Bulbous Roots, embracing Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apple, Peach, Apricot and Quince in all the choice varieties. Also, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Pinks, Carnations, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

No. 51 and 52 N. Market Street.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1845.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Nov. 4.

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDENS AND NURSERIES,

Flushing, near New York.

The Great Original Establishment.

This Nursery Establishment is the largest in the Union, covering nearly 60 acres, and comprising the *most extensive and select* collection of *FRUIT* and *ORNAMENTAL TREES* and *PLANTS* ever offered to the public, among which are more than 500 varieties of *new* and *rare* fruits, and about 1000 varieties of rare Flowering Shrubs and Roses, which are no where else to be found in America. The new descriptive Catalogues with precise descriptions and directions for culture, and with reduced prices, will be sent to every post paid applicant, and orders will be executed with that accuracy and dispatch which characterises the whole establishment.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Sept. 23, 1845.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY!

The subscriber offers for sale at the Cambridge Port Nursery, all of the new and most approved kinds of Apple, Plum, Pear and Cherry Trees; Grape Vines of all varieties, Raspberries, &c. Also, 10,000 Cherry Stocks.

Also, 5000 extra sized *PEAR* and *PLUM TREES* of the most approved varieties; they have mostly borne fruit.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Sept. 20, 1845.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm in Medfield, formerly owned and improved by Capt. William Peters. Said Farm is pleasantly situated near the centre of the village, upon the main road to Hartford, and is passed by several daily stages. It consists of about 65 acres of excellent Land, under good cultivation, is well watered and fenced, and of remarkable easy tillage. The house is large and most thoroughly built, and the barns and other out buildings are convenient and in good repair. There are many Fruit Trees of the best kinds, most of which are grafted and in full bearing.

Also, a two story Dwelling House, in good repair, with an excellent garden and fruit trees nearly opposite the above, and a large Pasture and an Orchard within a short distance.

The whole or part of the above estate will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to the editor of this paper, to Elias Phinney, Esq., Lexington, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHARLES C. SEWALL.

Medfield, Sept. 23, 1845.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

HERDS GRASS OF EXTRA QUALITY.

The subscribers have received a few tierces of extra fine *HERDS GRASS SEED*, perfectly free from all foul seed, which they can confidently recommend to farmers for August sowing. Also, their usual supply of good *GRASS SEED*, of all kinds. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, up stairs.

WANTED,

A situation as *Gardener*, by a man who thoroughly understands his business: would have no objections to conduct a small Farm, if required. Inquire at this office.

Sept. 10. t.f.

GEDDES'S HARROW.

This excellent implement, considered a great improvement on all other kinds, is for sale at the N. England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, by

May 21. J. BRECK & CO.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

Boston, Sept. 10, 1845 JOS. BRECK & CO.

WANTED,

A situation by a Gardener, who has good recommendations. Gentlemen about making improvements in their grounds will do well by employing him. Apply at this Office. Nov. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good.—An incident occurred on board a steamboat recently, illustrative of the ridiculous pride and affectation of the would-be fashionable and excrutiatingly polite of the world. At supper, a lady —or, rather, a female who *thought* herself a lady—sat down to the table with something of a flourish and toss of the head, expressive of her consequence and her utter contempt of all present. An honest, plain-dressed young man from the country, seated himself opposite, and not being in the mood of waiting long, helped himself to a piece of bread, and with his own knife also took a piece of butter to keep it company. The lady (?) immediately bridled up, and showed by her manner that something unusual had happened. "Waitah!" said she, "waitah! take away this buttah!—that rude man has had his knife in it!" She was obeyed, and the butter vanished, to her great relief. The poor fellow blushed to his eye-brows. Before the supper was over, his natural politeness prompted him to pass the lady a plate of dried beef, nicely cut up. She reached out her hand, and took some on her plate *with her fingers.* The young man instantly started up, and with a loud voice cried out, "Waiter, take away this smoked beef! that rude woman has had her fingers in it!"—*Exch. pap.*

An English publication gives the following as the expenditure of the Lord Steward of Queen Victoria's Royal household for one year. It is worth looking at:

Bread,	$10,000
Butter, bacon, cheese and eggs,	25,000
Milk and cream,	7,000
Butcher's meat,	47,000
Poultry,	18,000
Fish,	10,000
Groceries,	23,000
Oil,	8,650
Fruit and confectionary,	8,350
Vegetables,	2,400
Wine,	24,000
Liquors, &c.	9,000
Ale and beer,	14,000
Wax candles,	9,400
Tallow candles,	3,300
Lamps,	28,350
Fuel,	34,100
Stationery,	4,100
Turnery,	1,700
Braziery,	4,400
China, glass, &c.,	6,550
Linen,	4,450
Washing table linen,	15,500
Plate,	1,750
	$316,000

Falling from Grace.—Zedekiah Broadhead was a chap of somewhat less stature than Goliah of Gath, though possessing, perhaps, as much physical strength. So the village wrestlers thought, when out of sport, he would take up a half dozen of them at a time, and dash them on the ground. During a religious revival, Zedekiah was converted, and joined the Methodist church. One evening, while on his way home from a class meeting, he was assailed by half a dozen of his former companions, shouting, "Now Zed has become a christian and can't fight, let's give him a thrashing." "Hold a moment," interposed Zed, putting forth an arm as long a rail; "I know a christian cannot fight, but remember I belong to a denomination who believe in *falling from grace;* and," (continued he, planting his foot more firmly on the earth, and towering up like a giant, in the moonlight,) "if I *should* fall from grace"—(here he lowered his voice to an ominous solemnity, and advancing three paces towards his retreating assailants)—"if I *should* fall from grace, *wo be to you!*" The scamps, overawed by Zed's combative demonstrations, decamped instanter, leaving Zed, as Apollyon left Christian, to go on his way rejoicing.—*Exch. pap.*

The following epigram upon a minister dead, may serve as a hint to many a dull one alive, and in service:

His congregation mourn his loss—
To them a sad mishap:
May he be blessed—for he blessed them
With many a pleasant nap.

Pass along the hat to the editor of the Springfield Republican, who is responsible for the following:

A Fox Story.—Two of our neighbors went to Agawam, the other day, a fox hunting. Their dog started a full grown one, and drove him to his hole. They dug him out, and after a severe biting by the dog, with the previous gun-shot he had received, he appeared lifeless, and in every respect dead. They proceeded to skin him, and had skinned his head and neck, when, being left for a minute, he sprang up and ran off at full speed! The dog finally caught him again, so that his "playing 'possum" did not save him. Incredible as this story may seem, it can be attested by two or three creditable witnesses.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub-oil Plow is unquestionably the most importan agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor ahd fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it togood advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.